FINAL SITE INSPECTION REPORT

BOISE CASCADE OLSKY
MEXICO, MAINE

March 6, 2000

prepared by:

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Bureau of Remediation and Waste Mangement
Division of Remediation
Site Assessment and Support Services Unit

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

Under the authority of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) as amended, the Maine Department of Environmental Protection (MEDEP) has prepared this Site Inspection Report (SI) on the Boise Cascade Olsky site in Mexico, Maine, for the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA). The purpose of this report was to collect information concerning conditions at the site, and to assess the potential threat to human health and the environment. SIs are limited in scope and are not intended to supersede more detailed investigations.

2.0 SITE DESCRIPTION

2.1 Site Location

The Boise Cascade Olsky Site (Olsky or the site) is located north of Route 2 in Mexico, Maine, Oxford County (Figure 1). Access to the site is gained via the access road for the Farrington Mountain Landfill or from an access road off Highland Ave. The site is approximately 5 acres of a 100+ acre parcel of property owned by Mead Paper Inc. The site is bordered to the west and north by undeveloped land owned privately and by the Oakdale Country Club. To the east is the Farrington Mountain Landfill and to the south is property also owned by Mead Paper Inc (Figure2; 23).

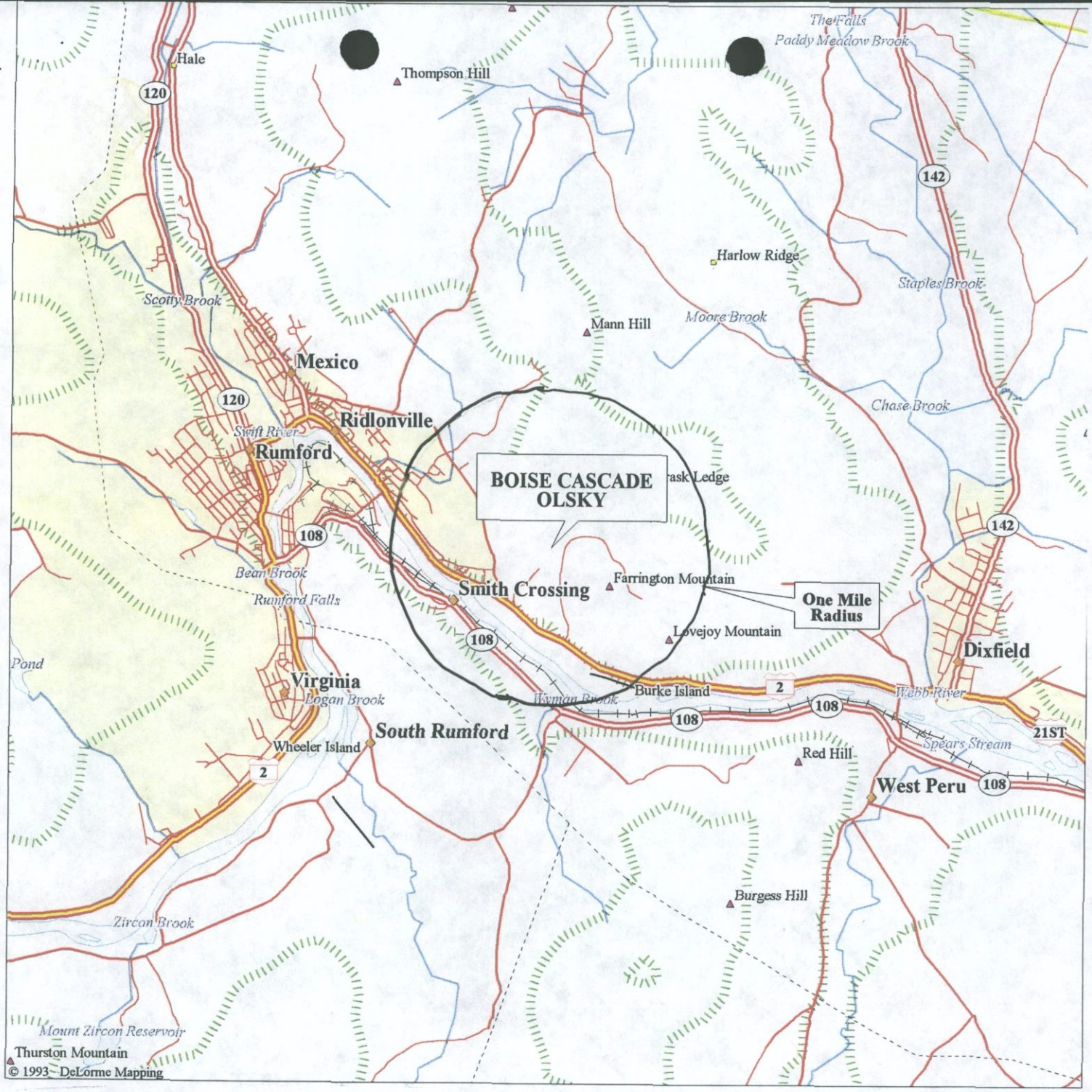
2.2 Site Ownership

Mead Paper, the owner of the Rumford paper mill, currently owns the Olsky site. In 1967, the owner of the Rumford mill at the time, Ethyl Corporation, purchased the site property. The mill has changed names and owners several times since the purchase of the site property; the land has remained in the ownership of the mill in each of those transactions. In 1981, when the site was listed on CERCLIS, Boise Cascade Paper Co. owned the Rumford mill.

TABLE 1

Site Ownership History
Boise Cascade Olsky, Mexico

Owner	Date Purchased
Rumford Mill (Ethyl Corp)	October 16, 1967
Thomas L. Dickson Jr.	November 28, 1948
Town of Mexico	May 20, 1948
Joseph Olsky	August 28, 1944



Map from Delorme's Mapexpert, Freeport, Maine.

⇧N

LEGEND

- State Route
- Geo Feature
- Town, Small City
- Hill
- US Highway
- County Boundary
- Population Center
- Street, Road
- Major Street/Road
- Variable Trails
- State Route
- US Highway
- Railroad
- River
- Intermittent River
- Airfield
- Utility (powerline)
- Land Mass
- Open Water
- Contours

Mag 13.00
Thu Feb 18 11:44:20 1999

Scale 1:56,250 (at center)
5000 Feet
2000 Meters

FIGURE 1
Site Location
Boise Cascade Olsky, Mexico

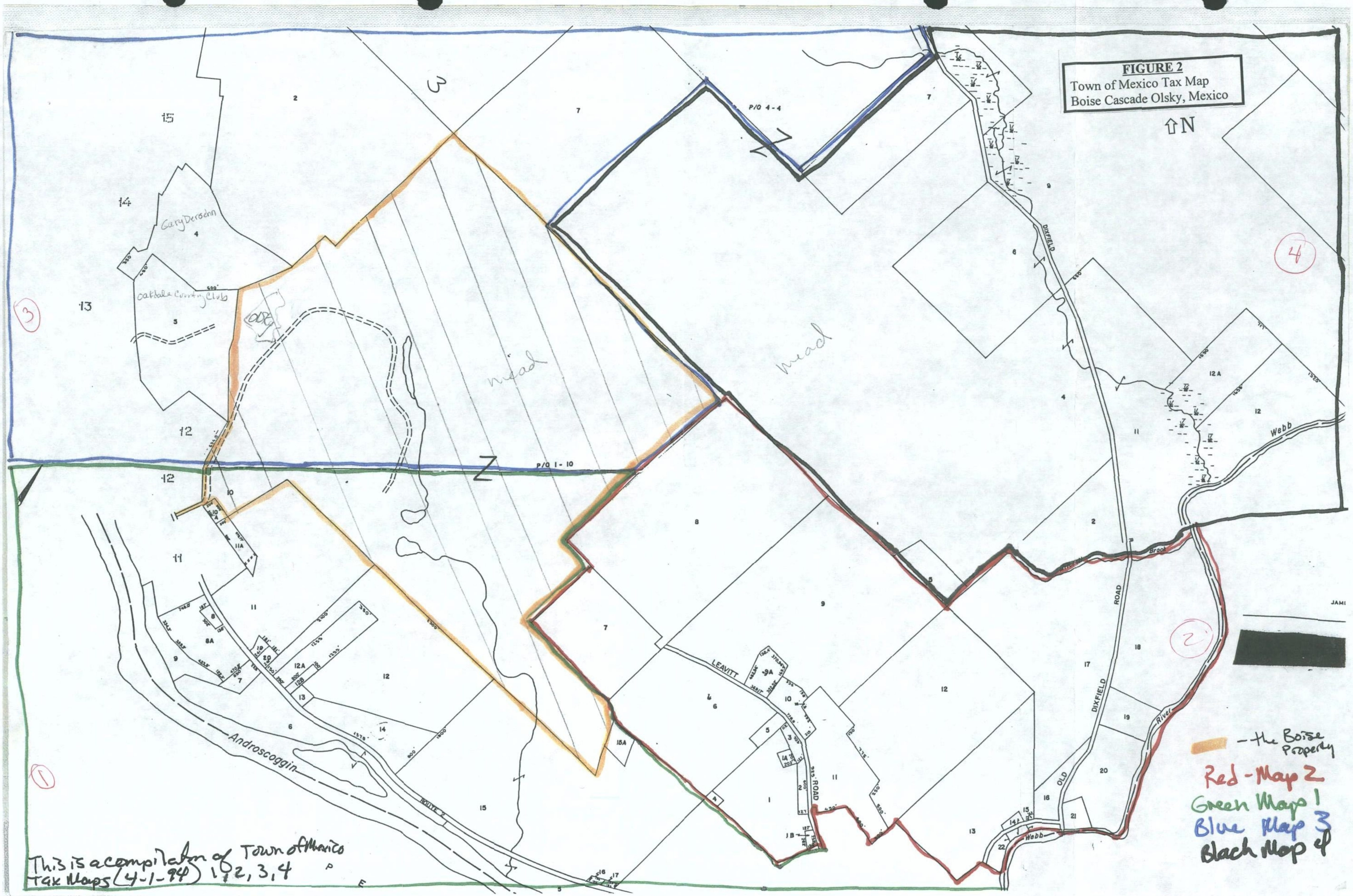


FIGURE 2
Town of Mexico Tax Map
Boise Cascade Olsky, Mexico
N
P/O 4 - 4
P/O 1 - 10
Gary Derosdn
Oakdale Country Club
mead
mead
DIXFIELD
DIXFIELD ROAD
OLD
LEAVITT
ROAD
Webb
Brook
River
Androscoggin
ROUTE 2
JAMI
[redacted]
— the Boise Property
Red - Map 2
Green Maps 1
Blue Map 3
Black Map 4
This is a compilation of Town of Mexico Tax Maps (4-1-94) 1, 2, 3, 4

2.3 Site Description

The Olsky site was a disposal location for waste materials originating at the paper mill in Rumford. The site is a cleared area on a steeply sloped hill located west of the paper mill's active landfill, that is licensed by the MEDEP Solid Waste Division. The access road to the Olsky site originating from Highland Ave. enters at the southwest corner of the site continuing toward the east for approximately 200 feet. The road then turns north and runs through the middle of the site continuing off the site to the north. There are reportedly 6 disposal cells on the site. Site plans dated 1973 show 6 disposal locations. Four "Lime Mud Basins" are located to the east side of the access road and are dated 1972, 1970, 1971 and 1970 from north to south. The other two disposal areas are west of the access road and are shown on the site plan as a dump and "Elect. Chem 1970-71". Mead personnel later described these as a stump dump and a disposal area for part of the electrochemical plant structure (Figure3). The site is mostly vegetated with grass, small trees and bushes. The areas directly over the three northern most lime mud basins are partially eroding. The southern most lime mud basin is vegetated with thick grass, small trees and shrubs. The electrochemical area has a thick growth of small trees on it (14).

During MEDEP site visits drums were noted on the west side of the stump dump area and south of the access road and the southern most lime mud basin. An old car is located on the east side of the site near the southern corner of the northern most lime mud basin.

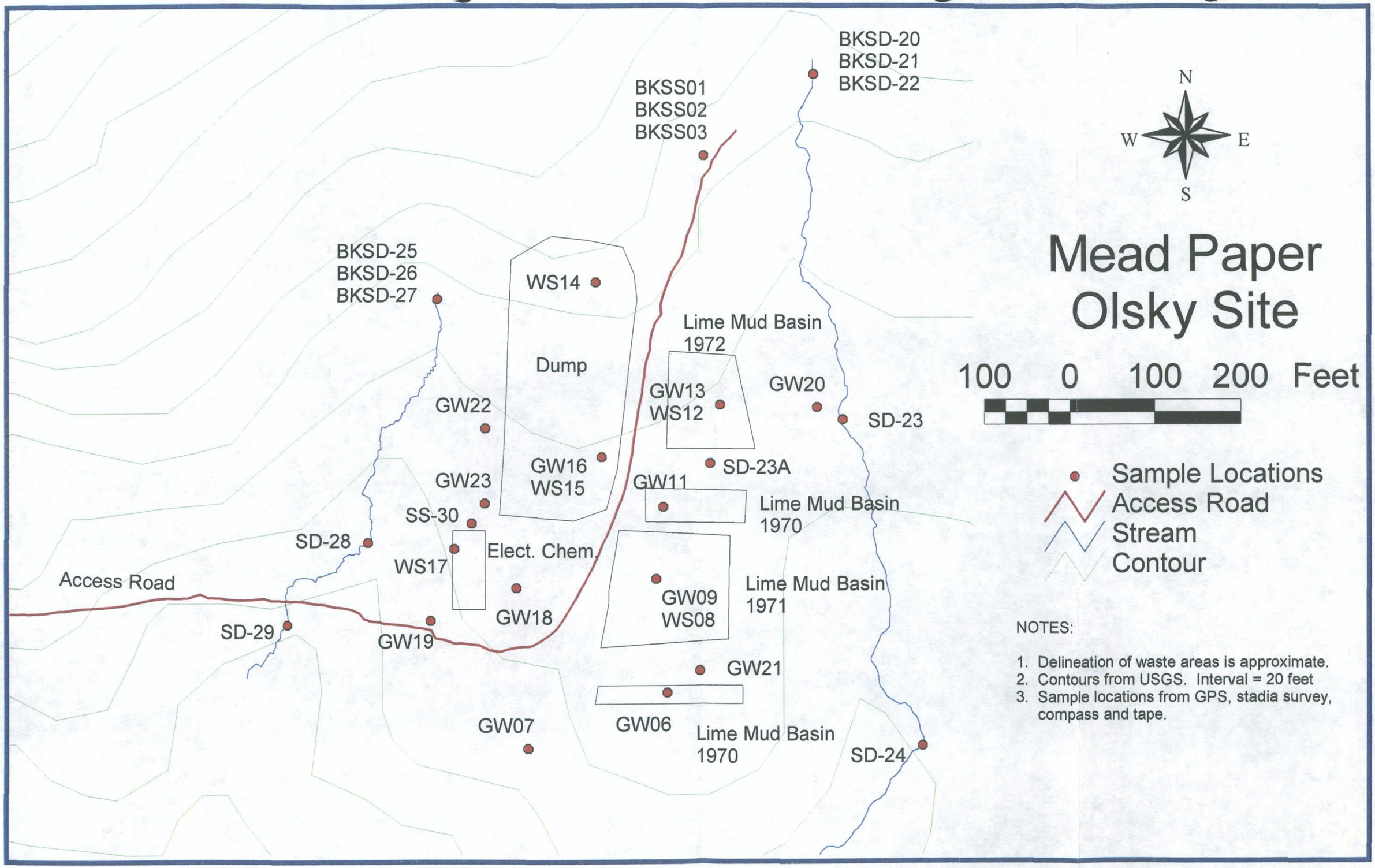
Intermittent streams flow around the site from the north on both the east and west of the site. The slope of the site is generally steep from the north to the south, however the site also slopes toward the intermittent streams on each side of the site.

2.3 Site History

The Olsky site was a disposal location for waste from the Rumford mill from approximately 1970 through 1973. The site was used as an interim disposal location between the time the mill stopped using the town landfill and the time until the licensed landfill (Farrington Mountain Landfill) became operational. Reportedly the waste disposal in the electrochemical area was limited to parts of the structure and clean portions of the process materials such as the metal cells which held the mercury (4).

In 1981, Boise Cascade Corporation filed a Notification of Hazardous Waste Site to EPA on the Olsky site. They listed the types of waste disposed at the site as: Process Equipment, Demolition Debris, unwashed lime mud and electrochemical plant materials (22).

In 1983, NUS CORP completed a Preliminary Assessment (PA) of the site. The actual location of buried waste was not determined during the PA site visit. The PA also described the site as three clay capped and lined cells (24). In October 1997, MEDEP personnel performed a reconnaissance of Olsky site for this report. The disposal areas were identified but the MEDEP site geologist indicated they were not clay capped. In July 1998, the MEDEP performed onsite sampling of the disposal areas and the two intermittent streams.


BKSD-20
BKSD-21
BKSD-22
BKSS01
BKSS02
BKSS03
BKSD-25
BKSD-26
BKSD-27
WS14
Lime Mud Basin
1972
Dump
GW13
WS12
GW20
SD-23
GW22
GW16
WS15
SD-23A
GW23
GW11
Lime Mud Basin
1970
SS-30
SD-28
WS17
Elect. Chem.
Access Road
GW09
WS08
Lime Mud Basin
1971
GW18
SD-29
GW19
GW21
GW07
GW06
Lime Mud Basin
1970
SD-24
N
W
E
S
Mead Paper
Olsky Site
100 0 100 200 Feet
Sample Locations
Access Road
Stream
Contour
NOTES:
1. Delineation of waste areas is approximate.
2. Contours from USGS. Interval = 20 feet
3. Sample locations from GPS, stadia survey, compass and tape.

3.0 WASTE SOURCES

3.1 Waste Source Description

The Olsky site was a disposal location for waste from the Rumford mill from approximately 1970 through 1973. The site was used as an interim disposal location between the time the mill stopped using the town landfill until the licensed landfill (Farrington Mountain Landfill) became operational.

There are 6 waste disposal areas onsite: 4 lime mud basins, a stump dump area, and the electrochemical disposal area. The types of waste disposed at the site that were listed on the 1981 Hazardous Waste Identification form were: Process Equipment, Demolition Debris, unwashed lime mud and electrochemical plant (14; 22).

The Rumford mill used an electrochemical process that utilized liquid mercury. Reportedly the waste that was disposed of in the electrochemical area was limited to parts of the structure and clean portions of the process materials such as the metal cells which held the mercury (4).

Several drums were noted, during MEDEP site visits in 1997 and 1998, at the edge of the stump dump area and the southern most lime mud basin.

TABLE 2

Potential Waste Sources
Boise Cascade Olsky, Mexico

Source	Approximate Waste Size
Lime Mud Basin 1972	169,000 ft^3
Lime Mud Basin 1970 (#1)	3,125 ft^3
Lime Mud Basin 1971	169,000 ft^3
Lime Mud Basin 1970 (#2)	3,750 ft^3
Stump Dump	39,000 ft^2
Electrochemical 1970-71	3,750 ft^2

3.2 Waste Source Sampling and Analysis

On July 15-17, 1998 MEDEP personnel collected waste source samples from each of the waste areas onsite. Samples were analyzed for metals, volatile organic compounds (VOCs), semi-volatile organic compounds (SVOCs) and PCB/pesticides. Table 3 shows the results of these samples. Figure 3 shows the location of these samples. Three background samples were collected and analyzed for metals; one background sample was analyzed for organic parameters.

Mercury, lead and chromium were detected at elevated levels in source samples (i.e. detected greater than 3 times the background concentration or were detected if background was non-detect). Many VOCs and SVOCs were also found at elevated concentrations onsite. No PCBs or pesticides were detected in any of the samples collected.

TABLE 3

SI Sampling July 1998
Waste Source Results
Boise Cascade Olsky, Mexico

Location	BKSS-01	BKSS-02	BKSS-03	WS-17	WS-15	WS-12	WS-8	WS-14	SS-30
Sample Number	01666(V) 01737(M) 07497(P) 01658(S)	01774 (M)	01710 (M)	07512 (P) 05546 (V) 05548 (S) 01111(M)	06815(P) 06816(S) 06817(V) 01813(M)	06822 (P) 06819 (S), 06821 (V) 01771(M)	07420 (P) 06829 (S) 06830 (V) 01725(M)	07419 (P) 06820(S) 06828 (V) 01773(M)	06834 (P) 06825 (S) 01745(M) 06833(V)
Contaminant	*ppm*	*ppm*	*ppm*	*ppm*	*ppm*	*ppm*	*ppm*	*ppm*	*ppm*
Di(2 Ethylhexyl)Phthalate		NA	NA	**0.78**			**0.53**		**3.4**
Di N octyl Phthalate		NA	NA	**0.30**					
Phenanthrene		NA	NA				**0.10**		
2-Methylnaphthalene		NA	NA				**0.11**		
Hexachloroethane		NA	NA	**J 700**					
Hexachlorobutadiene		NA	NA	**0.26**					
Hexachlorobenzene		NA	NA	**1.5**					
Chloroform		NA	NA	**5.06**					
Carbon Tetrachloride		NA	NA	**0.42**					
Tetrachloroethylene		NA	NA	**0.60**					
N-Propylbenzene		NA	NA				**1.08**		
1,3,5 Trimethylbenzene		NA	NA				**2.31**		
1,2,4 Trimethylbenzene		NA	NA				**6.78**		
1,2,3 Trimethylbenzene		NA	NA				**1.98**		
P Isopropyltoluene		NA	NA				**0.36**		
2,4,6 Trichlorophenol						**J1.0**			
2,4,5 Trichlorophenol						**J1.5**			
1,2 Dichlorobenzene							**0.34**		
Arsenic	ND4	ND4	ND4	ND4	ND4	ND4	ND4	ND4	ND4
Barium	22	31	50	30	48	130	28	38	49
Cadmium	ND.8	ND.8	ND.8	ND.8	ND.8	ND.8	ND.8	ND.8	ND.8
Chromium	5.9	10	14	11	14	**150**	13	15	11
Lead	ND4	5.3	4.3	11	4.3	**46**	7.8	4.0	**19**
Mercury	ND.09	ND.09	ND.09	**69.3**	ND.09	**0.67**	**3.8**	ND.09	**155**
Selenium	ND5	ND5	ND5	ND5	ND5	ND5	ND5	ND5	ND5
Silver	ND.8	ND.8	ND.8	ND.8	ND.8	ND.8	ND.8	ND.8	ND.8
PCB/Pesticides									

(M)-metals (S)-Semi-volatiles (V)-Volatiles (P)-PCB/Pesticides NA- Not analyzed
ND#- non detect and the number is the detection limit
Blank Cells indicate the compound was non detect in that sample

4.0 GROUNDWATER PATHWAY

4.1 Hydrogeology

The Surficial Geologic Map of Maine indicates that the overburden is till, which is comprised of sand, gravel, silt, with minor amounts of clay. In many areas of Maine till deposits have relatively low primary porosities and higher storage coefficients than other deposits comprised of the same material. However, fractures in the till may result in a higher secondary porosity that facilitates groundwater movement while maintaining a relatively high storage coefficient in the pores of the formation. Given the relatively thin nature of the overburden and the amount of fill material, the groundwater head gradient may have a significant downward vector. The downward gradient could facilitate groundwater and contaminant migration into the bedrock aquifer (28). According to the Bedrock Geologic Map of Maine, the site overlies a series of Devonian aged rocks that have experienced a high degree of metamorphism. Prior to the metamorphic activity the rocks consisted of pelites, interbedded pelites, sandstone, and limestone or dolostone. The metamorphic activity altered the rock and reduced the primary porosity to negligible levels. The resulting fractures, joints, and other openings in the crystalline rocks generated a secondary porosity that facilitates groundwater flow in the bedrock aquifer (29). Groundwater levels onsite vary from 2 to 4 feet (18, 19).

4.2 Groundwater Pathway Targets

The towns of Rumford, Mexico, Peru and Dixfield are located within 4 miles of the Olsky site (20). Rumford and Mexico service part of this area with public water from wells located approximately 2-3 miles north west of the site. The town of Dixfield also has a public water system; their well is located in the 3-4 mile radius from the site (30). Peru is sole serviced by private drinking water wells (6). There are approximately 10,000 people using groundwater for drinking water within four miles of the site. Table 4 shows the population per distance from the site using private and public water supplies.

TABLE 4

Population Using Groundwater within Four Miles of
Boise Cascade Olsky, Mexico

Distance From the Site	Population using Private Wells	Population using Public Water
0- 0.25	0	
0.25 – 0.5	1	
0.5 – 1	35	
1 – 2	73	
2 – 3	1453	6788
3 – 4	294	1375
TOTAL	**1856**	**8163**

The closest drinking water well is a dug well located on Highland Ave. approximately 0.4 miles southwest of the site.

4.3 Groundwater Pathway Sampling and Analysis

Groundwater samples were collected from onsite monitoring points during the July 1998, sampling event. Temporary monitoring wells were installed in the waste source areas and downgradient of the waste areas. Samples were analyzed for VOCs, SVOCs, metals, sulfate, chloride, bicarbonate and pH. Sample locations are shown on Figure 3; results are shown on Tables 5 and 6.

Many VOCs and SVOCs are present in the groundwater onsite. 1,2 Dichlorobenzene and styrene were found greater than the Maximum Exposure Guideline (MEG, State Drinking Water Standard). Trichloroethylene was detected greater than the Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL, federal drinking water standard).

Lead, barium, chromium, and mercury were detected in groundwater samples at levels greater than the MEG and MCLs. Iron and manganese were also detected at levels greater than the MEG.

On October 16, 1998 MEDEP collected water samples from the nearest downgradient drinking water supply for metals, VOCs, and SVOCs. No contaminants were detected (21).

4.4 Groundwater Pathway Conclusions

There are approximately 10,000 people that use groundwater for drinking water within four miles of the Olsky site. Public water supplies for the towns of Mexico, Rumford, and Dixfield are included in this population. The groundwater onsite is contaminated with many VOCs, SVOCs, and metals. Levels of mercury, chromium, barium, lead and trichloroethylene were found at levels exceeding the MCLs. The nearest drinking water supply, located approximately 0.4 miles southwest of the site, was sampled in 1998; no contaminants were detected.

5.0 SURFACE WATER PATHWAY

5.1 Hydrology

Overland flow from the site is generally across the site from north to south with east and west components on the edges of the site. Unnamed intermittent streams flow on the east and west margins of the site. These streams converge south of the site on the Oakdale Country Club property north of the golf course. The intermittent stream flows through the golf course, which has two ponds in the middle of it, under Route 2 and then into the Androscoggin River. The remainder of the surface water pathway is in the Androscoggin River ending in Jay (10; 11; 15; 16; 17).

TABLE 5

SI Sampling July 1998
Groundwater Organic Results
Boise Cascade Olsky, Mexico

Location	GW-6	GW-7	GW-9	GW-13	GW-16	GW-18	GW-19	GW-20	GW-21	GW-23	TipBlk	MEG	MCL
Sample Number	03823 (S) 04712 (V)	03820 (S) 04710 (V)	05286 (S) 01173 (V)	07343 (S) 01170 (V)	01164 (V)	07364 (V)	07358 (V)	07340 (S) 07355 (V)	04711 (V)	03821 (S) 01761 (V)	07399 (V)	State Standard	Federal Standard
Contaminant	*ppm*	*ppm*	*ppm*	*ppm*	*ppm*	*ppm*	*ppm*	*ppm*	*ppm*	*ppm*	*ppm*	*ppm*	*ppm*
1,4 Dichlorobenzene (V) (S)	0.00316 0.0015	*		0.011 0.0062			*		*			0.027	0.075
1, 2 Dichlorobenzene (V) (S)	0.00323 0.0015	*	***0.130*** J0.070	***0.168*** J0.084			*		*			*0.085*	*0.6*
Toluene		*		0.0077			*		*			1.4	1
M & P Xylene		*	0.027	0.0015			*		*			0.6	10
O Xylene		*	0.014	0.00343			*		*			0.6	10
Styrene		*	***0.053***	***0.014***			*		*			0.005	0.1
Isopropyl Benzene		*		0.00117			*		*			none	None
Ethyl Benzene		*	0.015	0.00259			*		*			0.7	0.7
1, 3, 5 Trimethylbenzene		*	0.039	0.00369			*		*			none	none
1, 2, 4 Trimethylbenzene		*	0.120	0.00874			*		*			none	none
1, 2, 3 Trimethylbenzene		*	0.041	0.00472			*		*			none	none
P Isopropyltoluene		*		0.00272			*		*			none	none
Naphthalene (V) (S)		*	0.0062	0.00213 0.0021			*		*			0.025	none
Benzoic Acid		*	19	38			*		*			none	none
Trichloroethylene		*	***0.024***				*		*			0.005	0.005
Monochlorobenzene	0.00573	*	0.018				*		*			0.047	0.1
N-Propylbenzene		*	18				*		*			none	none
Di (2 Ethylhexyl) Phthalate			0.0014		NA	NA	NA	0.0018	NA	NA	NA	0.25	0.006
2 Methylnaphthalene			0.0030	0.002	NA	NA	NA		NA	NA	NA	none	none
Phenol			0.0020		NA	NA	NA		NA	NA	NA	none	none
Aniline			0.0098		NA	NA	NA		NA	NA	NA	none	none
4-Methyl Phenol			0.012		NA	NA	NA		NA	NA	NA	none	none

(S) - Semi-volatiles (V) – Volatiles *there was a lab error, there are no results

Bold Italic results indicate the results exceed the States drinking water standard, the MEG.

Bold Italic Underlined indicates the result exceeds bothe the federal and State drinking water standard (MEGs & MCLs)

Blank cells indicate the results are non-detect for that sample.

TABLE 6

SI Sampling July 1998
Groundwater Inorganic Results
Boise Cascade Olsky, Mexico

Location	GW-6	GW-7	GW-9	GW-13	GW-16	GW-18	GW-19	GW-20	GW-23	MEG	MCL
Sample Number	01818 (M) 01720(Bh) 01722(c4)	01416 (M) 02412(Bh) 01796(c4)	01451 (M) 02415 (B) 01790 (c) 02392 (h) 01811 (4)	01444 (M) 02410 (B) 01791 (c) 02395 (h) 01801 (4)	01425 (M)	00785 (M)	01417 (M)	00783(M) 02408 (B) 01804(c4) 01719 (h)	01410 (M) 02414(Bh) 01803 (c4)	State Standard	Federal Standard
Contaminant	*ppm*	*ppm*	*ppm*	*ppm*	*ppm*	*ppm*	*ppm*	*ppm*	*ppm*	*ppm*	*ppm*
Antimony	ND.006	ND.006	ND.006	ND.006	ND.006	ND.006	ND.006	ND.006	ND.006	none	0.006
Beryllium	ND.0006	ND.0006	ND.0006	ND.0006	ND.0006	ND.0006	ND.0006	ND.0006	ND.0006	none	0.004
Copper	ND.003	ND.003	0.003	ND.003	ND.003	ND.003	ND.003	0.007	0.044	none	1.3
Calcium	8.5	58	1000	930	62	5.8	14	22	9.4	none	none
Iron	0.17	ND.02	ND.02	ND.02	0.28	0.05	0.10	4.8	ND.02	none	none
Manganese	***0.42***	0.12	0.002	0.001	***2.2***	***0.39***	0.089	***1.4***	0.081	0.2	none
Magnesium	2.2	1.4	0.01	ND.01	6.5	1.0	1.8	2.1	1.7	none	none
Nickel	ND.004	ND.004	0.027	0.017	0.004	0.006	ND.004	0.007	ND.004	none	none
Potassium	19	7.3	16	42	11	2.3	4.6	3.7	1.8	none	none
Sodium	380	24	17	81	130	100	130	170	72	none	none
Zinc	ND.005	ND.005	0.031	ND.005	0.005	0.014	0.007	0.020	K.005	none	5
Silver	ND.001	ND.001	ND.001	ND.001	ND.001	ND.001	ND.001	ND.001	ND.001	0.05	none
Mercury	ND.0002	ND.0002	***0.2***	***0.2***	ND.0002	***0.3***	***0.3***	***0.9***	ND.0002	0.002	0.002
Cadmium	ND.001	ND.001	ND.001	ND.001	ND.001	ND.001	ND.001	ND.001	ND.001	0.005	0.005
Chromium	ND.002	ND.002	0.047	0.003	ND.002	ND.002	ND.002	0.008	ND.002	0.12	0.1
Lead	ND.003	ND.003	**0.049**	0.005	ND.003	ND.003	0.004	**0.019**	ND.003	0.02	0.015
Selenium	ND.006	ND.006	ND.006	ND.006	ND.006	ND.006	ND.006	ND.006	ND.006	0.01	0.05
Barium	0.009	0.015	0.85	**2**	0.031	0.008	0.012	0.03	0.009	0.5	2
Arsenic	0.018	ND.003	ND.003	ND.003	0.003	ND.003	ND.003	0.003	ND.003	none	0.05
Thalium	ND.003	ND.003	ND.003	ND.003	ND.003	ND.003	ND.003	ND.003	ND.003	0.0004	0.002
Bicarbonate	650	180	25	24	NA	NA	NA	390	140	none	none
Chloride	3	K6	K3	27	NA	NA	NA	K3	K3	none	250
Sulfate	76	28	40	6	NA	NA	NA	18	58	none	250
PH	8.58	7.30	11.9	11.8	NA	NA	NA	7.02	6.61	none	6.5-8.5

(M)–metals (c)-Chloride (h)–pH (B)-Bicarbonate (4) SO4 (c4)-Cl+SO4 (Bh) - Bicarb +Ph
Bold Italic indicate the results exceed the State's drinking water standard, the MEG.
Bold Italic Underlined indicates the result exceeds both the federal and State drinking water standard (MEGs & MCLs)
Bold underlined indicate the result exceeds the federal standard (the MCL).
ND# - not detected the number is the detection limit
NA – Not analyzed

All overland flow from the site is into the intermittent stream system surrounding the site. The probable points of entry (PPE) to the surface water pathway is into the Androscoggin River which has a flow rate of 3,730 cubic feet per second (5; Figure 4).

TABLE 7

Surface Water Pathway
Boise Cascade Olsky, Mexico

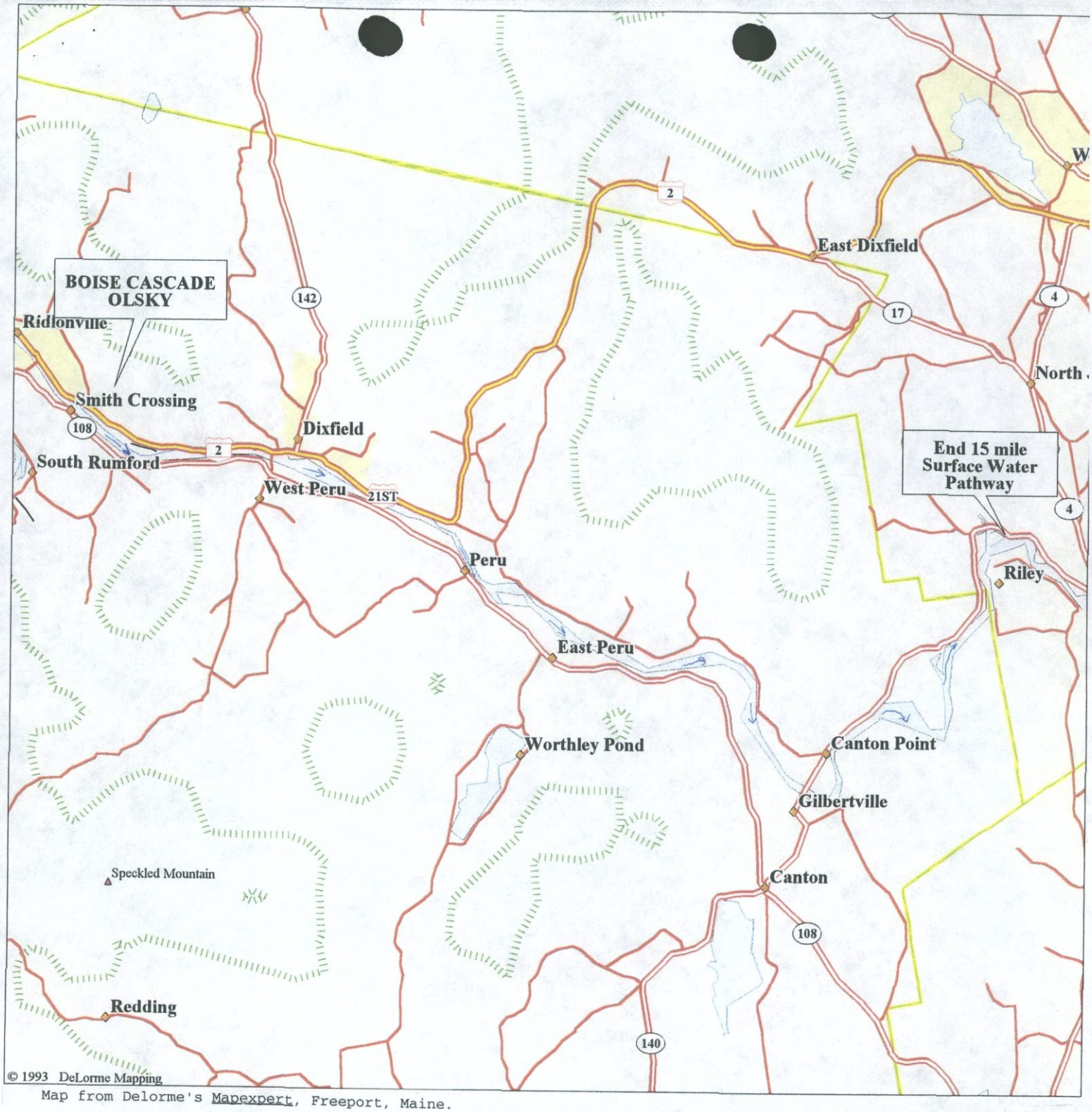
Water Body	Distance from the site
Androscoggin River	PPE
Wyman Brook enters Androscoggin River	0.25
Web River enters Androscoggin River	2.4
Spear Stream enters Androscoggin River	5.5
Upper Stoney Brook enters Androscoggin River	5.6
Lower Stoney Brook enters Androscoggin River	6.0
Harvey Brook enters Androscoggin River	6.4
Worthley Brook enters Androscoggin River	6.7
Lunden Stream enters Androscoggin River	9.4
Childs Stream enters Androscoggin River	12.1
Fuller Brook enters Androscoggin River	13.0
Androscoggin River at Jay	15

5.2 Surface Water Pathway Targets

The Androscoggin River is classified by the State of Maine as a Class C which is defined as follows: Class C waters shall be of such quality that they are suitable for the designated uses of drinking water supply after treatment; fishing; recreation in and on the water ... navigation; and as a habitat for fish and other aquatic life. There are no known drinking water intakes from the river (8). Approximately 3.5 miles of wetlands exist within the 15 mile downstream pathway.

5.3 Surface Water Pathway Sampling and Analysis

Sediment samples were collected from the intermittent streams that flow on either side of the site and analyzed for VOCs, SVOCs, metals and PCBs. Three background samples were collected upstream in each stream and analyzed for metals; one sample from each stream was analyzed for organic parameters. One sample in the eastern stream showed Di(2ethylhexyl)phthalate greater than 3 times the background concentration. Table 8 shows the results of these analyses; Figure 3 shows the location of these samples.



Map from Delorme's Mapexpert, Freeport, Maine.

⇧N

LEGEND

- State Route
- Town, Small City
- Hill
- US Highway
- County Boundary
- Population Center
- Major Street/Road
- State Route
- US Highway
- Airfield
- Open Water
- Contours

Scale 1:125,000 (at center)

2 Miles

2 KM

Mag 12.00
Thu Feb 18 11:46:12 1999

FIGURE 4
Surface Water Pathway
Boise Cascade Olsky, Mexico

TABLE 8

SI Sampling July 1998
Sediment Sample Results
Boise Cascade Olsky, Mexico

Location	BKSD -20	BKSD-21	BKSD-22	SD-23	SD-23a	SD-24	BKSD-25	BKSD-26	BKSD-27	SD-27	SD-28	SD-29
Sample Number	01655 (S) 01672 (V) 01784 (M)	01783(M)	01782(M)	06837 (S) 06831 (V) 01787 (M)	06826 (V) 01779 (M) 07418 (P) 06824 (S)	06832 (V) 06838 (S)	01645(S) 01641(V) 01772(M)	01778(M)	01785 (M)	01786 (M)	01649 (V) 01638 (S) 01780 (M)	01669 (V) 01667 (S) 01761 (M)
Contaminant	*ppm*	*ppm*	*ppm*	*Ppm*	*ppm*	*ppm*	*ppm*	*ppm*	*ppm*	*ppm*	*ppm*	*ppm*
Di (2 Ethylhexyl) Phthalate	0.22				0.31	*3.1*	0.53				0.14	
Trichloroethylene					*0.66*							
M & P Xylene					*0.32*							
Arsenic	ND4	ND4	ND4	ND4	ND4	ND4	ND4	ND4	ND4	ND4	ND4	ND4
Barium	51	19	56	23	49		69	57	21	30	46	25
Cadmim	ND.8	ND.8	ND.8	ND.8	ND.8	ND.8	ND.8	ND.8	ND.8	ND.8	ND.8	ND.8
Chromium	12	7.1	20	10	15		20	18	14	16	17	7.5
Lead	ND4	ND4	10	ND4	14		15	11	ND4	4	8.3	4.5
Mercury	ND.09	ND.09	0.09	ND.09	0.16		0.14	0.09	ND.09	ND.09	0.09	0.15
Selenium	ND5	ND5	ND5	ND5	ND5	ND5	ND5	ND5	ND5	ND5	ND5	ND5
Silver	ND.8	ND.8	ND.8	ND.8	ND.8	ND.8	ND.8	ND.8	ND.8	ND.8	ND.8	ND.8
PCBs	na	na	na	Na	nd	na	na	na	na	na	na	na

(M) - metals (S) - Semi-volatiles (V) - Volatiles (P) - PCB/Pesticides
NA - Not analyzed
ND – Non Detect
ND# - not detected the number is the detection limit
Blank Cells indicate the compound was non detect in that sample.

5.4 Surface Water Pathway Conclusion

Unnamed intermittent streams border the site on the east and west. One sediment sample collected from the eastern stream in 1998, showed an elevated level of Di(2ethylhexyl)phthalate. The Androscoggin River is located approximately 0.25 miles south of the site. The surface water pathway contains fisheries, is used for recreational purposes and has many miles of wetlands.

6.0 SOIL AND AIR PATHWAYS

6.1 Physical Characteristics

The Olsky site was a disposal location for waste materials originating at the paper mill, in Rumford. The site is a cleared area on a steeply sloped hill located west of the paper mills active landfill, that is licensed by the MEDEP Solid Waste Division. The access road to the Olsky site originating from Highland Ave. enters at the southwest corner of the site continuing toward the east for approximately 200 feet. The road then turns north and runs through the middle of the site continuing off the site to the north. There are reportedly 6 disposal cells on the site. Site plans dated 1973 show 6 disposal locations. Four "Lime Mud Basins" are located to the east side of the access road and are dated 1972, 1970, 1971 and 1970 from north to south. The other two disposal areas are west of the access road and are shown on the site plan as a dump and "Elect. Chem 1970-71". Mead personnel later described these as a stump dump and a disposal area for part of the electrochemical plant structure (Figure 3). The site is mostly vegetated with grass, small trees and bushes. The areas directly over the three northern most lime mud basins are partially eroding. The southern most lime mud basin is vegetated with thick grass, small trees and shrubs. The electrochemical area has a thick growth of small trees on it (14).

During MEDEP site visits drums were noted on the west side of the stump dump area and south of the access road and the southern most lime mud basin. An old car is located on the east side of the site near the southern corner of the northern most lime mud basin (4).

Intermittent streams flow around the site from the north on both the east and west of the site. The slope of the site is generally steep from the north to the south, however the site also slopes toward the intermittent streams on each side of the site (4).

6.2 Soil and Air Targets

There are no residences, schools or daycare facilities onsite (4). The access road through the site is currently used for recreational purposes. People were observed walking, biking and riding all terrain vehicles onsite. Additionally, the access road is used as a snowmobile trail in the winter. The closest residence is located approximately 0.25 miles from the site. Approximately 10,690 people reside within 4 miles of the site. Table 9 shows the population per distance ring from the site (7).

Two State listed botanical sensitive environments are located within four miles of the site. Carex sprengelii (long beaked sedge) has been documented within the 0.5-1 mile radius from the site and Dryopteris frangans (fragrant cliff wood-fern) within the 1-2 mile radius from the site (13). Hundreds of acres of wetlands exist within four miles of the Olsky site (9, 10).

TABLE 9

Population Residing within Four Miles of
Boise Cascade Olsky, Mexico

Distance from the Site (miles)	Population
0.0 – 0.25	7
0.25 – 0.5	19
0.5 – 1	232
1 – 2	1461
2 – 3	7302
3- 4	1669
	10,690

6.3 Soil and Air Sampling and Analysis

Soil samples were collected in July 1998 for this report. Results of soil samples are described in section 3.2 of this report. Elevated levels of mercury and lead were detected. There have been no air samples collected onsite to date.

6.4 Soil and Air Conclusions

Soil samples collected onsite in 1998 showed elevated levels of mercury and lead. There are approximately 10,690 people residing within four miles of the site. Two State listed botanical sensitive environments as well as hundreds of acres of wetlands exist within four miles of the site. The access road that traverses the site is used for recreational purposes by the public.

7.0 SUMMARY

The Boise Cascade Olsky Site (Olsky or the site) is located north of Route 2 in Mexico, Maine, Oxford County. Access to the site is gained via the access road for the Farrington Mountain Landfill or from an access road off Highland Ave. The site is approximately 5 acres of a 100+ acre parcel of property owned by Mead Paper Inc. The site is bordered to the west and north by undeveloped land owned privately and by the Oakdale Country Club. To the east is the Farrington Mountain Landfill and to the south is property owned by Mead Paper Inc.

Mead Paper Inc., the owner of the Rumford paper mill, currently owns the Olsky site. In 1967, the owner of the Rumford mill at the time, Ethyl Corporation, purchased the site property. The

mill has changed names and owners several times since the purchase of the site property; the land has remained in the ownership of the mill in each of those transactions. In 1981, when the site was listed on CERCLIS, Boise Cascade Paper Co. owned the Rumford mill.

The Olsky site was a disposal location for waste from the Rumford mill from approximately 1970 through 1973. The site was used as an interim disposal location between the time the mill stopped using the town landfill until the licensed landfill (Farrington Mountain Landfill) became operational. There are 6 waste disposal areas onsite: 4 lime mud basins, a stump dump area, and the electrochemical disposal area.

There are approximately 10,000 people that use groundwater for drinking water within four miles of the Olsky site. Public water supplies for the towns of Mexico, Rumford, and Dixfield are included in this population. The groundwater onsite is contaminated with many VOCs, SVOCs, and metals. Levels of mercury, chromium, barium, lead and trichloroethylene were found at levels exceeding the MCLs. The nearest drinking water supply, located approximately 0.4 miles southwest of the site, was sampled in 1998; no contaminants were detected.

Unnamed intermittent streams border the site on the east and west. One sediment sample collected from the eastern stream in 1998, showed an elevated level of Di(2ethylhexyl)phthalate. The Androscoggin River is located approximately 0.25 miles south of the site. The surface water pathway contains fisheries, is used for recreational purposes and has many miles of wetlands.

Soil samples collected onsite in 1998 showed elevated levels of mercury and lead. There are approximately 10,690 people residing within four miles of the site. Two State listed botanical sensitive environments as well as hundreds of acres of wetlands exist within four miles of the site. The access road that traverses the site is used for recreational purposes by the public.

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